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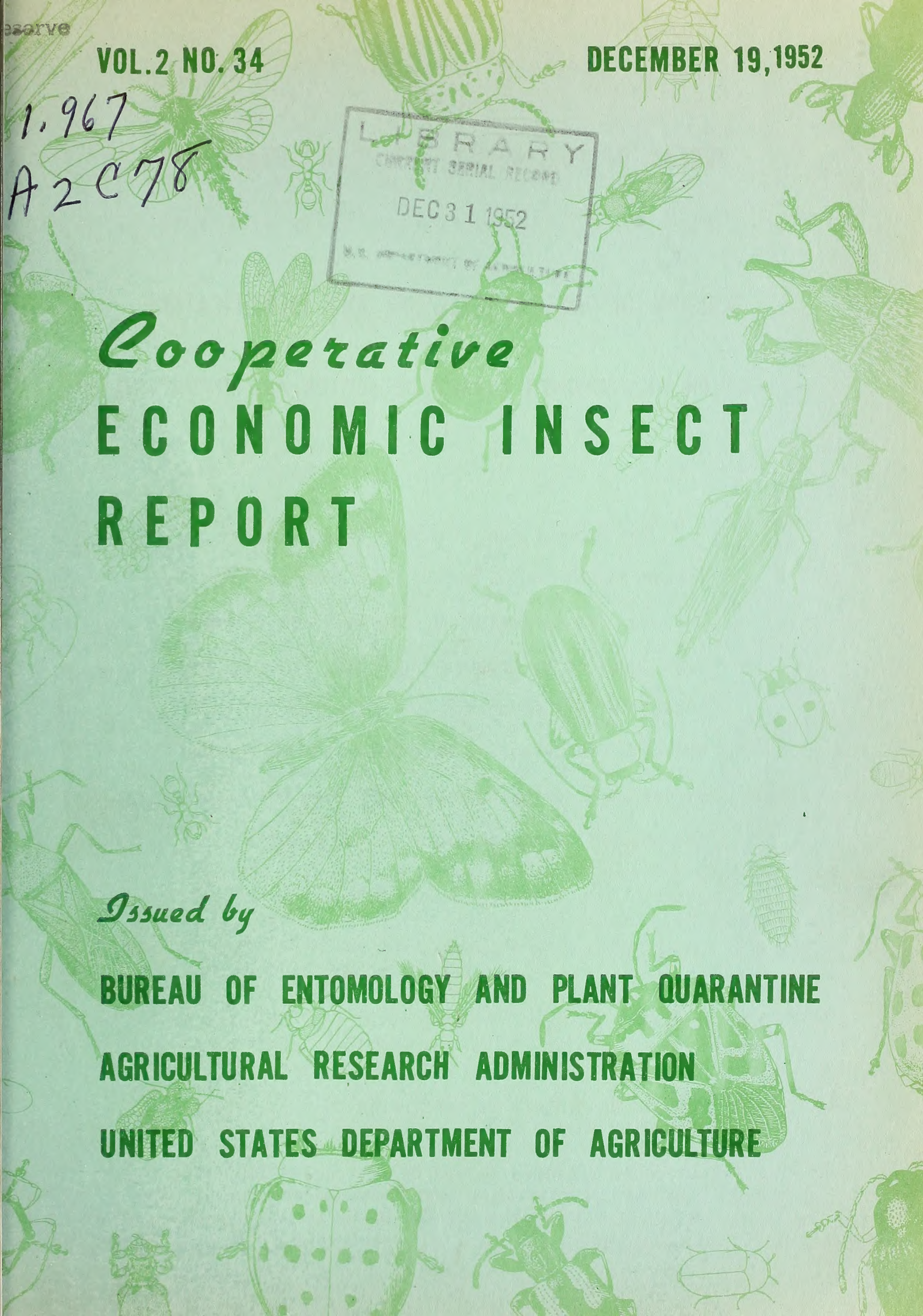

Cooperative ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Issued by

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

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COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONDITIONS in Nebraska (page 440), Ohio (page 444)

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WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16, 1952

The past week's weather was featured by severe freezing in the South and heavy snowfall in New York and New England. On the 12th a freeze occurred in southern Georgia and northern Florida with frost as far south as the Everglades. Alma, Georgia reported 26° and Tallahassee, Florida 30° but in other parts of the South temperatures were a few degrees above the freezing mark. On the 15th freezing was general in the South except in extreme southern Texas and southern Florida. San Antonio, Texas recorded 26°, New Orleans, Louisiana 30°, Mobile, Alabama 23°, and Jacksonville, Florida 28°. In the southeast quarter of the country the temperatures for the week averaged about 5° below normal. In contrast, the week was unseasonably warm in the remainder of the country with average temperatures from normal ranging up to 8° in the far western interior and generally from 5° to 10° in northern sections east of the Continental Divide, east of the Rocky Mountains; Warm weather during the first part of the period ended in central areas over the weekend when temperatures fell to zero in the northern Great Plains and in the east at the end of the period. A pecularity of the weather was the small range between the week's minimum temperature in the Lake Region and in the South with lower temperatures being recorded in Alabama and Georgia than in Michigan.

Precipitation was frequent in the Pacific Northwest, daily occurrence in Washington, and during the first part of the period spread into Idaho and Montana and the northern portions of California, Utah, and Nevada. Totals ranged from 1 to 5 inches along the Pacific Coast tapering off to 1/4 inch to an inch in western Washington and Oregon and 1/10 to 1/2 inch in Idaho, western Montana and Wyoming and northern Nevada and Utah. Some snow fell in the northern Rocky Mountains. In the Southwest and the Lake Region and the entire area between the Continental Divide and the Mississippi River precipitation consisted almost entirely of light to occasional moderate snowfall in northern portions but the water content gave only a few hundredths of an inch of moisture. In the Eastern States and from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf of Mexico moderate to heavy rains fell during the first part of the period; the rains being followed by snow flurries or light snow as far south as Kentucky and Tennessee. Heavy rains of 3 to 4 inches fell in the Middle Atlantic and New England States causing floods in many smaller streams. Also, heavy snows fell in parts of Vermont and in eastern New York. The heavy snow blocked roads and knocked out communications. Northern Vermont was reported to have been isolated by snow that ranged up to 17 inches. The heavy snow ranged up to 20 inches or more in northern New York. (Summary Supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau)

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CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

LUPINE MAGGOT (Hylemya lupini) -- FLORIDA - Three to five percent of larvae pupating in Quincy area. Second-generation flies have not appeared. (F. E. Guthrie)

YELLOW SUGARCANE APHID (Sipha flava) -- FLORIDA - Causing severe injury to pangola grass pastures in the Everglades and adjacent East Coast areas. Many pastures near Belle Glade and Ft. Lauderdale show extensive browning attributable to these heavy infestations. (W. G. Genung)

RHODES GRASS CALE (Antonina graminis) -- FLORIDA - Severe infestations have been reported from the Stuart and Jupiter area on carib grass. These pastures were not examined but infested material brought in by ranchers from that section indicated severe injury. (W. G. Genung)

LEAFHOPPERS - FLORIDA - Populations of undetermined species are heavy in pastures in the Everglades and adjacent east coast areas. These populations seem to be generally heavier in pangola grass pastures. (W. G. Genung)

TRUCK CROP INSECTS

CABBAGE CATERPILLARS - VIRGINIA - Cabbage looper (Trichoplusia ni) infestations persist on kale, collards and winter cabbage in the Norfolk area. (Brubaker, Greenwood, Hofmaster). SOUTH CAROLINA - Cabbage looper and imported cabbageworm (Pieris rapae) light to moderate infestation of medium to large larvae occur in some cole crops in the Charleston area. Very little oviposition in past few weeks. (F. P. Cuthbert)

CUTWORMS (chiefly Feltia subterranea) -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Serious injury in one kale planting in Charleston area. (F. P. Cuthbert)

APHIDS (Aphidae) -- VIRGINIA - Cabbage aphid (Brevicoryne brassicae) infestation continues on winter crucifers in the Norfolk area. (Brubaker, Greenwood, Hofmaster) SOUTH CAROLINA - Turnip aphid (Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae) light to moderate on turnips grown for greens in Charleston area. Insecticides being applied in some cases. No cabbage aphid seen thus far on cabbage in plant beds, which may mean that infestations on winter-spring cabbage during the coming season will be lighter than during the past two years. Transplanting of the 1952-53 crop has begun. (F. P. Cuthbert) FLORIDA - Volunteer tobacco plants in the Gadsden County area moderately infested with aphids. (L. M. May)

GREENBUG (Toxoptera graminum) -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Populations on grain apparently increasing and becoming more general in individual fields in Charleston area, but injury thus far seems slight. (F. P. Cuthbert) FLORIDA - Found infesting oats planted for winter grazing near Belle Glade. Infestation very severe. Specimens determined by A. N. Tissot. A pangola grass pasture about one-quarter mile from the oats heavily infested with apparently the same species. Specimens being determined. (W. G. Genung)

FOREST INSECTS

BRUCE SPANWORM (Operophtera bruceata) -- VERMONT - Adults reported in considerable numbers during first 3 weeks in November, particularly in sugar maple and beech woods. Flight of male moths sufficiently large to cause inquiry from hunters during deer season. (H. L. Bailey)

GYPSY MOTH (Porthetria dispar) -- VERMONT - General increase of egg masses apparent in southern part of State. (H. L. Bailey)

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONDITIONS - 1952

NEBRASKA

Reported by R. E. Hill

In Nebraska 1952 was highlighted and characterized entomologically by the severe outbreak of the SPRING CANKERWORM, the heavy infestation of HESSIAN FLY on wheat in western Nebraska, SPIDER MITES on "everything" including field corn in the Platte River Valley, EUROPEAN ELM SCALE widespread and abundant on elms in west one-half of the State, COMMON STALK BORERS "everywhere" eastward, the late season buildup of SCREW-WORM on livestock and the damage to lawns by **NO. MASKED CHAFER. Also, noteworthy,** was the generally light GRASSHOPPER infestation which was climaxed by a fall egg survey showing the lowest potential in many years. EUROPEAN CORN BORER virtually completed its "conquest" of the State and is now probably present in all corn growing areas, even though the population trend continued downward and reached the lowest point in three years.

Cereal and Forage Insects: EUROPEAN CORN BORER (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) infestation was in general lower than in 1951. New county records include Sioux, Dawes, Box Butte, Sheridan, Garden, Cheyenne, Perkins and Hayes. This spread indicates that the borer now probably has invaded all corn-growing counties of the State. The fall survey showed more than a 50 percent reduction in number of borers during the past year for the State as a whole. Slight increases over 1951 were recorded for Douglas, Washington, Burt, Thurston, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Antelope and Saunders Counties. One of the earliest reports of damage to cereal crops involved the SEED-CORN BEETLE (*Agonoderus lecontei*) which was found damaging corn in Madison, Nuckolls, York and Fillmore Counties the first half of May. Scattered reports of WIREWORM (Elateridae) injury came in about the same time from many areas of the State. An interesting infestation of *Labops hesperius* was reported from Sheridan and Dawes Counties in northwest Nebraska. This PLANT BUG became unusually abundant during early May on crested wheatgrass and winter wheat and attracted considerable attention; even caused considerable damage to fields of crested wheatgrass being raised for seed. Early in the season PEA APHID (*Macrosiphum pisi*) injured some red clover fields in the southeastern corner of the State. In western Nebraska the SWEET CLOVER WEEVIL (Sitona cylindricollis) caused injury to young sweetclover plants, and small numbers of ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica) were observed in several fields of alfalfa. Alfalfa weevil continued to increase on the first growth of alfalfa and by mid-June many fields in Scotts Bluff County and southern Sioux County were being severely damaged. Following the first cutting the species largely disappeared but small populations continued in a few fields until early July. HESSIAN FLY (Phytophaga destructor) was quite abundant in wheat fields in western Nebraska. It is believed that conditions in the spring of 1952 were very favorable for hessian fly increase. A late May-early June survey disclosed that an average of 30 percent of the stems was infested but in some fields this figure reached more than 60 percent. The infestation was heaviest in Keith, Cheyenne, Kimball, Perkins and Chase Counties. Appreciable reductions in yield were reported in many western Nebraska fields at harvest.

A feature of the past season was the unusual abundance of STALK BORER (Papaipema nebris). This pest injured corn, wheat, potatoes and was reported tunnelling in willow stems. Many inquiries were received regarding this borer. CORN EARWORMS(Heliothis armigera) were found feeding as cutworms on the crowns of small corn plants (6 to 8 inches) near Lincoln. In July, GARDEN WEBWORM (Loxostege similalis) damaged corn fields in eastern Nebraska; however, the infestation this year was spotted, reports coming from Colfax, Lancaster and Cass Counties. CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus) moved from bromegrass into corn and created mild concern locally in Pawnee County. LESSER CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (Hypera nigrirostris) was found damaging clover near Seward. This is the first record of damage from this insect in Nebraska. An outstanding development of the 1952 season was the widespread outbreak of SPIDER MITES (Tetranychus spp.). Conditions were favorable for these pests and during July large populations developed on numerous species of trees, shrubs, ornamentals, fruits and vegetables. Early in August the TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE (Tetranychus bimaculatus) was becoming increasingly abundant on field corn in the Platte River Valley. By late-August it was apparent that these mites had caused considerable damage to corn in the Valley from Hershey on the west to Schuyler on the east. Definite reductions in yield occurred because of these mites. This is the first year a mite outbreak on field corn has been recorded for Nebraska. Although there were fewer lodged corn stalks this year, CORN ROOTWORM (Diabrotica longicornis) and WESTERN CORN ROOTWORM (Diabrotica virgifera) became very abundant in corn fields in the eastern half of Nebraska during late July and early August. The GRASSHOPPER infestation was generally light throughout the State except locally in certain western areas. Most of the crop injury was confined to alfalfa being left for seed and to field margins of fall-sown wheat. The fall adult and egg surveys indicated that the potential for next season is at the lowest point in many years. At least one species of *Lygus*: the *TARNISHED PLANT BUG (*Lygus lineolaris*) or *Lygus elisus* was prevalent in alfalfa fields throughout the State in mid-July.

Vegetable and Truck Crop Insects: CUTWORMS caused considerable early injury to garden and truck crops in the North Platte Valley. In southeastern Nebraska the STRAWBERRY LEAF ROLLER (*Ancylis comptana fragariae*) was increasingly more abundant this year. Cabbages throughout the State were severely attacked by IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (*Pieris rapae*). Untreated commercial plantings of cabbage in Scotts Bluff County were seriously damaged by this insect during July and August. Another cabbage pest, HARLEQUIN BUG (*Murgantia histrionica*) became bothersome in home gardens in eastern Nebraska during August. Crops especially infested were cabbage, turnips, brussel sprouts and sweet corn. MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (*Epilachna varivestis*) was not too serious in 1952; however, severe injury to beans was noticed in a few gardens in Scotts Bluff County during July and,

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*Tarnished plant bug (*Lygus lineolaris* (P. de B.))

Slater, J. A. and Davis, N. T., 1952. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 54: 194-198. The Scientific Name of the Tarnished Plant Bug.

In 1818 Palisot de Beauvois described a plant bug from the United States as *Coreus ? lineolaris*. In 1831 Thomas Say described the bug as *Capsus oblineatus*. Reuter, in 1876, tentatively synonymized *Capsus oblineatus* Say with *Lygus pratensis* (L.). Uhler, in 1886, in his Checklist, placed *lineolaris* P. de B. and *oblineatus* Say as synonyms of *L. pratensis* (L.). This synonymy was followed by subsequent American workers without question until Knight, 1917, in a revision of the genus *Lygus* in Bull. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta. 391: 555-645, recognized that the American species was at least of varietal distinctness from *pratensis*. Unfortunately, Knight used *oblineatus* Say and called the species *Lygus pratensis* var. *oblineatus* Say. Knight, 1941, Bull. Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv. 22 (Art. 1): 148-150, raised the American form to specific rank, calling it *Lygus oblineatus* (Say). There is no question that the Palisot de Beauvois name *lineolaris* has priority over *oblineatus* of Say by many years; so the valid name of the tarnished plant bug of literature is *Lygus lineolaris* (P. de B.).

later, small populations caused slight damage to field beans in southern Sioux County. Potatoes were infested with the usual populations of species common to that crop. TUBER FLEA BEETLE (Epitrix tuberis), POTATO FLEA BEETLE (Epitrix cucumeris), POTATO LEAF HOPPER (Empoasca fabae), COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (Leptinotarsa decemlineata) were present in usual numbers in areas of normal distribution within the State. POTATO PSYLLID (Paratrioza cockerelli) was scarce and extremely difficult to find during 1952. CABBAGE LOOPER (Trichoplusia ni) was unusually abundant in untreated potato fields in western Nebraska. Also in that area, an unidentified species of LEAF MINER was present in record numbers.

Forest and Ornamental Insects: Many eastern Nebraska towns and communities experienced for the third or fourth consecutive year a heavy outbreak of the SPRING CANKERWORM (Paleacrita vernata). Very severe defoliation of elm and hackberry trees occurred in several cities in the eastern half of the State. Two pests on maple trees caused considerable concern during 1952. COTTONY MAPLE SCALE (Pulvinaria vitis) was particularly abundant on maple, elm, linden and hackberry during late June and early July. MAPLE BLADDER-GALL MITE (Vasates quadripedes) was also extremely numerous. Leaves of almost all maple trees in the State bore bladder galls. Infestations of the EUROPEAN ELM SCALE (Gossyparia spuria) were heavy in many cities in central and western Nebraska. This insect has become a serious pest in many western communities during the past several years. Accumulative effects of heavy scale populations were readily apparent. In Lexington the situation is especially severe and many dead trees and branches of the affected American elms were pruned out during the past summer. HACKBERRY LACE BUG (Corythuca celtidis) was reported injuring hackberry trees in Dundy County. Apparently this was the first report of such injury in Nebraska. Another tree pest, NEVADA BUCK-MOTH (Hemileuca nevadensis) was unusually abundant on willow. In some southwestern areas willow trees were almost completely defoliated by this insect. WHITE GRUBS (Phyllophaga spp.) were reported damaging lawns in eastern Nebraska during August and September. Although several species probably were involved, most of the damage in Lancaster County was due to the NORTHERN MASKED CHAFER (Cyclocephala borealis). Newly sodded lawns and even football fields were heavily infested.

Insects Affecting Man and Animals: MOSQUITOES (Culicidae) were reported to be unusually numerous in Douglas County and other areas along the Missouri River early in the summer of 1952. Large numbers of BLACK FLIES (Simulium spp.)were reported tormenting humans in the field and annoying livestock, chickens and turkeys during late May and early June in the northeast part of the State. Flies, both STABLE FLY (Stomoxys calcitrans) and HOUSE FLY (Musca domestica) were more numerous during the past summer than for several years. A rather widespread outbreak of SCREW-WORM (Callitroga americana) developed during the month of August. By mid-September the infestation was fairly generally distributed throughout the central and eastern part of the State. The infestation was especially serious in navels of fall-born calves.

Cooperators: The following individuals from Nebraska participated and supplied information used in the Cooperative Economic Insect Survey during 1952: H. J. Ball, O. S. Bare, E. W. Hamilton, R. Helm, R. E. Hill, L. W. Quate, R. E. Roselle, R. Staples, R. L. Wallis, C. Walstrom.

OHIO

Reported by C. R. Cutright, E. T. Hibbs, C. R. Neiswander, R. B. Neiswander, T. H. Parks, J. B. Polivka, R. W. Rings, J. P. Sleesman, and C. R. Weaver.

Cereal and Forage Insects: EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis) - The annual fall borer population survey conducted in field corn in 25 western Ohio counties showed an average of 55 borers per 100 stalks. This is the lowest average population since 1947. However, severe infestation occurred in sweet corn grown for the fresh market and in some localities in late plantings of canning corn. MEADOW SPITTLEBUG (Philaneus leucophthalmus infestations on alfalfa and red clover were the heaviest ever recorded in the northeastern part of the State. Severity of infestation decreased from north to south. Adults present in the fall were somewhat less than in 1951, but were sufficiently abundant to produce economic infestations in 1953. About 200,000 acres of legumes were sprayed for spittlebug control in Ohio. POTATO LEAFHOPPER (Empoasca fabae) was very abundant on alfalfa during the summer. The damage was particularly noticeable on second and third cuttings because of the dry weather. APHIDS were more abundant than usual on clover and alfalfa in May. Some control measures were applied. CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (*Hypera punctata*) was abundant during May. BRONZED CUTWORM (*Nephelodes emmedonia*) was present in outbreak numbers and caused heavy damage to bluegrass at Dayton, Ohio in mid-May. Outbreaks also occurred in Licking and Coshocton Counties during May. BLACK CUTWORM (*Agrotis ypsilon*) caused damage to corn during June in Coshocton, Ottawa, Williams and Lucas Counties. CHINCH BUG (*Blissus leucopterus*) damaged corn locally in 19 counties of western Ohio, but the loss in yield was not severe. Only isolated fields of corn that joined infested wheat fields were affected. GRASSHOPPERS were present in about normal numbers, except in a few southwestern counties. Damage was reported in Clermont, Miami, and Preble Counties. ARMYWORMS did not appear in outbreak numbers in 1952. HESSIAN FLY (*Phytophaga destructor*) damage was not serious in wheat, but the WHEAT JOINTWORM (*Harmolita tritici*) was more abundant than usual. CORN FLEA BEETLE (*Chaetocnema pulicaria*) was unusually abundant on both sweet corn and field corn throughout the State. Foliage injury was particularly conspicuous. CORN EARWORM (*Heliothis armigera*) was particularly abundant in early plantings of sweet corn in southern Ohio and in late plantings throughout the State; caused considerable damage in both fresh market corn and canning corn. CORN ROOTWORMS (*Diabrotica longicornis* and *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*) caused lodging of field corn in many areas. CORN LEAF APHID (*Aphis maidis*) was of minor importance, although a few instances of injury were seen.

Stone Fruit Insects: ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (*Grapholitha molesta*) populations and injury to fruit at harvest were generally quite low. This pest has continued at a low level for the past four seasons. PLUM CURCULIO (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) populations were heavy in unsprayed orchards. EUROPEAN RED MITE (*Metatetranychus ulmi*) and TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE (*Tetranychus bimaculatus*) are no longer a problem on peaches where organic phosphates are used early in the season for plum curculio control. CHERRY FRUIT FLY (*Rhagoletis cingulata*) - A considerable number of reports of damage were received from northern Ohio in both 1951 and 1952. LEAFHOPPERS reached economic levels in some northern Ohio orchards in mid-September and continued at high levels throughout the harvesting season. *Erythroneura plena* was the principal species involved, although some *Empoasca fabae* were also present. LESSER PEACH TREE BORER (*Synanthedon pictipes*) injury increased in importance during the past two years. Increase is believed to be due to increased amount of winter injury to peaches. SHOT-HOLE BORER (Scolytus rugulosus) - Several cases reported where this species had caused considerable damage to healthy peach and cherry trees. The severe winters of 1950-51 and 1951-52 killed many trees and branches and provided propagation sites. PEACH LEAF MINER (Phytomyza sp.) injury to foliage much less than in 1951. Species also found to attack both sweet and sour cherry.

Apple and Pear Insects: CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella) - Due to temperatures much above normal from June 12 to July 30, injury by the first brood was more severe than usual. However, temperatures in August were normal and less injury occurred than was expected. In general, injury was more severe than usual and a few orchards suffered severely despite the use of insecticides. This is thought to be due to the season and other factors rather than to any developing resistance. PLUM CURCULIO scars on apple were somewhat more numerous than in 1950-51. No orchards were noted where injury was of commercial importance. Very hard dry soil may reduce numbers for 1953. APPLE MAGGOT (Rhagoletis pomonella) was very severe on fruits on backward trees and on partially cared for home plantings. Not injurious in commercial orchards. RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER (Argyrotaenia velutinana) was a minor problem except in a very few orchards where late feeding injured up to 5% of the crop. ROSY APPLE APHID (Anuraphis roseus) was abundant and damaging in all parts of OHIO. The most severe infestation since 1949. APPLE APHID (Aphis pomi) - Orchards in all areas were heavily infested by primary colonies of this species. The secondary infestation was not as severe except in orchards of vigorous growth. The most severe infestation in years. LEAFHOPPERS - The different species that attack apple were not a problem in 1952. APPLE RED BUG (Lygidea mendax) caused very little damage in 1952. EUROPEAN RED MITE - Except in a few instances this species did little damage; infestation was the lightest in the last eight years. TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE was somewhat more abundant in August and September than usual; however, in only a few orchards did it do commercial damage. PEAR PSYLLA (Psylla pyricola) - In well sprayed orchards control was good.

Truck Crop Insects: MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna varivestis) infestations generally were light on green beans and moderately heavy on lima beans, particularly late in the season. STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Acalymma vittata) populations were high early in the season. Many fields that were treated repeatedly with a chlorinated hydrocarbon to control the cucumber beetle were severely injured by MELON APHID (Aphis gossypii).

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (*Pieris rapae*), CABBAGE LOOPER (*Trichoplusia ni*), CABBAGE MAGGOT (*Hylemya brassicae*) - Infestations by these insects were realtively light throughout the State. ONION MAGGOT (*Hylemya antiqua*) and ONION THRIPS (*Thrips tabaci*) were unimportant in the principal commercial onion growing areas of the State. POTATO LEAFHOPPER (*Empoasca fabae*) populations were high on both beans and potatoes. POTATO FLEA BEETLE (*Epitrix cucumeris*) caused serious injury to potatoes and eggplant. PEA APHID (*Macrosiphum pisi*) infestations on canning peas were severe in some fields in southern Ohio. TOMATO RUSSET MITE (*Vasates destructor*) severely infested numerous tomato fields in northwestern Ohio. GREENHOUSE VEGETABLE PESTS - Insects and mites caused no appreciable damage to greenhouse tomatoes and cucumbers in Ohio in 1952.

Forest Insects: EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH (*Rhyacionia buoliana*) continued to cause damage to red pine plantings in northeastern Ohio during 1952. Other pine tip moths occurred more commonly in southern Ohio but caused less damage. A HEMLOCK LOOPER (*Lambdina athasaria*) which caused damage in two localities in Ohio during 1950 and 1951 was less troublesome in 1952. EUROPEAN PINE SAWFLY (*Neodiprion sertifer*) occurred on Scotch and red pine in a number of localities, but in most cases it was not sufficiently abundant to warrant control measures.

Insects In Nurseries: BLACK VINE WEEVIL (*Brachyrhinus sulcatus*) has been increasing in abundance and caused damage in a number of Ohio nurseries during 1952. *Oligotrophus* sp., an undescribed MIDGE species not observed previously, was found causing damage on *Juniperus virginiana canaerti* in three nurseries in Lake County during the summer months. *Lepidosaphes yanagicola* Kuwana, first found on *Euonymus alatus* and *E. alatus compacta* during 1950, is now widely distributed in Ohio but has not been observed on any other host plant. ONION THRIPS (*Thrips tabaci*) continues to cause trouble for the commercial rose growers in spite of control measures. SPRUCE SPIDER MITE (*Paratetranychus ununguis*) has become more troublesome on arborvitae, spruce, and juniper in recent years. Azalea mite (*Vasates atlantazaleae*) has increased in abundance.

Turf Insects: JAPANESE BEETLE (*Popillia japonica*) fall larval population fluctuated greatly over the State due probably to local moisture conditions. The greatest populations occurred in turf that was irrigated or in areas that apparently contained considerable moisture during the early larval stages.

The areas of greatest abundance were Marietta, Steubenville and the eastern section of greater Cleveland. NORTHERN MASKED CHAFER (Cyclocephala borealis) continues to cause injury to turf in many areas in northeastern Ohio. WHITE GRUBS (Phyllophaga spp.) were scarce throughout the State. HAIRY CHINCH BUG (Blissus hirtus) caused no important damage in turf in 1952. SOD WEBWORMS (Crambus spp.) were not abundant except in a few local areas.

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Recent Important Interceptions at Ports of Entry

Living larvae of the fruit fly, Dacus (Zeugodacus) caudatus F., were intercepted recently in Macrozanonia macrocarpa (Cucurbitaceae) fruit in air cargo from Indonesia at Hoboken (J. R. Adams). This is the first record of the interception of this species. It has been reported as attacking a wide range of plants that includes several cucurbits, a few species of citrus, a species of Annona, and tomato. Cucurbits seem to be its preferred hosts. Dacus caudatus has been reported from Indonesia, Malaya, the Philippines, and parts of northern Australia and southeastern Asia. It is not as well known as other fruit flies in the South Pacific as it seems to be more or less sporadic in occurrence, occasionally building up as a pest locally in different areas. It has been reported injurious at various times in cucurbits in India, Java, and Malaya and in tomato in Ceylon. It is not known to occur in the United States.

The infested host, Macrozanonia macrocarpa is a large conspicuous leafy climber that grows in the coastal forests of the South Pacific Islands. The infested fruit was brought in for the seeds which are intended for propagation. (P. X. Peltier)